

B1
Contd

poly[[6-[(1, 1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)amino]-1, 3, 5-triazine-2, 4-diyl] [2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) imino]-1,6-hexanediyl [(2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) imino]].

Page 10 – replace the second paragraph with the following new paragraph:

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Test specimens, each comprising two 0.010 inch thick layers of Surlyn 1705-1, modified with 0.3 wt % Tinuvin 328 and about 0.3wt. % Chimassorb 944, disposed between and bonded to two sheets of glass, showed improved radiation transmission in the 400 to 800 nM wavelength region and, more importantly, the specimens resisted photo-oxidation and maintained their high transmission properties in that wavelength region without discernible color alteration after prolonged and intense radiation stress exposure. More specifically, the test specimens were made using two different glasses. In one case, the front and back glass sheets were Solatex II glass (a tempered solar grade glass). In the other case, the two glass sheets were a borosilicate glass. Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the radiation transmission curves for test specimens made with Solatex II glass and borosilicate glass respectively. It is clear that in both cases, the transmission property for each specimen after 8 months exposure to the test condition is virtually the same as what it was immediately after fabrication and before testing.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 25, 26, 28, and 31-35.

Please amend claims 23 and 27 so that they, and the other previously filed claims, read as follows:

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23. (Amended) In a photovoltaic module of the type having an array of electrically interconnected photovoltaic cells encapsulated between a transparent front support sheet and a back sheet by a light-transmitting encapsulant, said front support sheet being made of a CeO-free glass that is transparent to radiation